going the rounds of the newspapers are gross fabrications, and that the troops have not done anything to interfere with the citiz ne, excepting to guard the prisoners charged with treason.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Weller, to repeal certain laws of the Kanasa Legi latore.

Mr. HUNTER stated that the Senate had already passed by the constant of the same convisions as this, and

Mr. HUNTER stated that the Senate had already passed bills containing the same provisions as this, and sent them to the House. He said that while the Senate on one hand is willing to repeal certain laws which on one hand is willing to repeal certain laws which they believe contrary to the Constitution of the United they believe contrary to the Constitution of the United States, a majority of the House would not consent to States, a majority of the House would not consent to set thus partially, unless they could at the same time repeal a great many more of them. It was thus manifestly impossible that this bill could ever become a law, and the only effect of continuing debate on it would be to delay the action of the Senate on the Appropriation bill, and prinaps get up another political issue. There was no necessity for this. The political issues were already well defined before the people. The Senate had already twice expressed its opinion on this point. He would therefore move, in order to get up the Army bill now on the table, that this bill be laid on the table.

Mr. WELLER asked him to withdraw that motion

on the table.

Mr WELLER asked him to withdraw that motion to allow him to make a few remarks.

Mr. HUNTER acquiesced.

Mr. WELLER stated that he had introduced his

Mr. WELLER stated that he had introduced his bill without consultation with any of his political associates, and he regreted very much that he was not sustained by them in his desire to adopt a concilia-tory course towards the House. While he entertained great regard for their opinions, he was compelled to differ with them in relation to this matter. He was actuated by a desire to wipe out of the statute book of one of the Territeries, laws which, in his judgment, were clearly unconstitutional, and at the same time, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was at rious to do all in his power to facilitate the passage of the Army Appropriation bill. He would compromise whenever it could be done without the sacrifice of principle, but when he had brought forward his bill, actuated by these motives, he was not me by a soirit

principle, but when he had brought forward his bill, actuated by these motives, he was not met by a spirit of conciliation or compromise upon the other side of the chamber. The Senator from Massachuset's propried an amerdment to the bill which he (Wilson) knew exide never receive the sanction of a majority of the Senate without he (Weller) was politically affillated. When he found his effort to settle the unfortunate difficulty between the two houses was thus met with opposition from his own party friends, and was met by the other side of the chamber with attempts to lead it down with obnexious amendments, so as to prevent its passage, he had no further compromise to offer. He had no exasperated feelings against the House, but the matter had now become a contest of physical endurance, and he was content to let taiogs. physical endurance, and he was content to let toings take their course and see which House would first

Mr. HUNTER renewed his motion to lay the bill on the table.

Motion agreed to by 28, against 11.

YEAS-Messers. Adams, Allea, Bayard,

YEAS-Messars, Adams, Allea, Bayard, Berjamin, Brod-head, Biggs, Biller, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge, Douglas, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Jonson, Jones of Tenn., Mailory, Mason, Postce, Fratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Toucsy, Weller.

NAYS—Mesara, Bell of Tenn., Clayton, Crittenden, Foot,
Foster, Harlan, Houston, Sherwoo!, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson. The Serate then proceeded to consider the Army

Mr. HUNTER stated that this bill was the bill upon which the two Houses disagreed at the adjournment of the last season. There had been conferences upon it the last session. There had been conferences upon it which were unsuccessful, but although the last vote of the House was to adhere to their disagreement to the Senate amendment, he was willing to give to the House as many chances to vote upon this question as they could have, and he, therefore, moved the Senate insist and ask another conference. He had no doubt of his parliamentary right to make this motion. He desired to take away all ground of objection that the Senate had not shown a proper degree of courtesy toward the House. This would give the House two more opportunities to vote upon the question. When the bill should go back to the House, if there should be a majority in that body in favor of passing the bill in the usual form, they would have as opportunity to recede, or if snother Committee of Conference should be appointed and be unable to agree, when that fact cede, or if snother Committee of Conference should be appointed and be unable to agree, when that fact should be reported to the House, there would still be a chauce to take another vote upon receasing. Thus

a chance to take another vote upon recening. Thus they would have amp e opportunity to reconsider what he could not help regarding as an unwise and hasty determination upon their part to persist in a proposition to which the Senate could never agree.

Mr. HALL of Tenn, said he should vote for the motion of Mr. Hunter with great pleasure; but he rese principally for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression which seemed to have prevailed in some quanters with reference to his remarks on a former occasion with regard to this bill. It had been thought that he was willing to recede: but he expressed no such opinion, although he earnestly contence that the Senate ought to meist and ask a Committee of Conference, instead of adhering. He took this opportunity to ask Mr. Case whether he undertood from those letters which he had cause, to be lead thus morning there were at this time no disturbances is Kaneas.

batces is Kaneas.

Mr. CASS replied that they were the latest official returns that had been received at the War Department, and they showed what had been the conduct of the unitary terre. As to the subsequent telegraphic reports there might be some foundation for them, although it was probable that the actual condition of things was exaggera ed.

suppose all the difficulties were terminated, from information derived from the Executive Departments and from efficies in command in Karsas, that there were ample forces there to suppress all disorder. Upon both those occasions, however, it turned out that he had been deceived, and he did not wish to be deceived again. If difficulties still exist there, as he was afraid was the case, he happy that measures. was afraid was the case, le hoped that measures would be taken to restore tranquility, and he haled with pleasure the movement of the Senator from Vir. inia (Mr. Hunter) for another Committee of Con-

Mr. CLAYTON was glad to hear the motion of the Senator from Virginia, but he thought it would have been much better to start right, and pursue a straight forward course, than to go wrong and have to back out. The inajority of the Senate were wrong the other cay, when they undertook to adhere to their disagreement in a bill precisely like this, and he hoped they would now agree to another Committee of Conference. He proceeded to comment with much severity on what he termed the infamous laws of the Karsas Legislature, esying they should be repealed before the adjournment of Congress, and if the Senate refuse to take that step the responsibility must rest upon them. One of these laws sentenced a man to hard labor for not less than two years for discussing the question whether Slavery does or dees not legally exist in Kansas. It was not less than two years, but it might be fifty years; and if a man should live to the age of Metauselah he might be confined nine hundred and old years for that off-size. This was as tyranical an act as was ever passed by the Stuarts, Tudors, or Plantagenets of Eogland. These laws also require test oaths to support the Fugitive Slave law, and there were hundreds of honest men in the Union who, while they never intended to resist that law, would never take an oath to support it. Such laws as these he characterized as infamous and oppressive, and there were others as bad as Mr. CLAYTON was glad to hear the motion of the resist that law, would never take an oath to support
it. Such laws as these he characterized as infamous
and oppressive, and there were others as bad as
these and unless the Committee of Conference should
go the whole length and repeal these abominable
laws, the responsibility of refusing will rest upon the
Senate as well as the House.

Mr. WILSON read extracts from The Congressiona Globe of debates in former years upon appropriation bils, to show that the course of the House in in-serting the Kansa- proviso was neither upprecedented nor upparhamentary, and that the Senator from Virsetting the Kansar proviso was netted unprecedented tor unparhamentary, and that the Senator from Virginia himself (Hunter) had voted for measures of general legislation when inserted in appropriation bills. Then there was no pretense that such action was revolutionary or factions, but now the cry is raised that the responsibility of defeating the Array bill must rest upon the House of R-presentatives, in consequence of its proviso, to which the Senate refuses to agree. The Senator from Virginia, the other day, moved to adhere, and taid he was willing to let the issue go before the country and take the responsibility; but now the majority daved not accept that issue, and were willing to a k another conference, and that Senator took the lead and made the motion. This was neither more less than backing out, and it showed their more not less than backing out, and it showed their position was untenable. He proceeded to read extracts from articles written by James Ma isson in The Feleralist to show it was the right of the House to refuse appropriations unless their equality as one branch of the National L-gislature was conceded by the S-male. The motion of Mr. Hunter was then agreed to, by Yeas 33; Nave 6.

Yeas 33; Nave 6. NAYS-Messra Durkee, Foster, Harlan, Trumbull, Wade. Mesers. Hunter, Crittenden and Bigler were ap-

inted the Committee of Conference on the part of

e Senate.

Mr. Benjamin desiring to address the Senate on the et, the resolution submittee by Mr. Clayton for a ct. Committee of Conference was taken up for

Mr. BENJAMIN said the extraor linary remarks of the Senator from Delaware (Clayton) were heard by him with equal surprise and pain. His observations seemed to east improper reflections upon a mijority of the Senate. As to the laws of Kansas, which he (Clayton) had denounced as infamous, he (Berjamb) maintened that Congress had no right to repeal the religibility of any hody but itself outbor of State or gielation of any body but itself either of State of erritory and it was not just to east the responsibility in the Scrate for refusing to do so. Its relied to the remarks of Mr. Wilson relative plied to the remarks of Mr. Wilson relative to the authorities of Madison, and said they had no relevance to a case like the present. The present go over. After taking a vote on seconding

ent alarming affairs in Kansas had shown that the object of the faratics in the other House was to have Congress adjoint without making appropriations for the srmy in order to fement civil war and carry the Presidential election. The traitors throughout the critic North were banded together to produce boodshed, slaughter, rapine, and destruction in that Territory for the purpose of making political capital.

Mr. CLAYTON replied, defending the propriety of the remarks which he had made. He insisted that his strictures upon the laws of Kansas were just and proper, and urged the passage of a bill repealing those exactments.

actments.

Mr. BENJAMIN said if Mr. Weller's bill could be

Mr. BENJAMIN said if Mr. Weller's bill could be pretected from amendment or discussion, the majority of the Senate would undoubtedly pass it at once.

Mr. CLAYTON said he could not be answerable as to that. If one of these Free Soil gentlemen, who were generally long-winded [laughter], should choose to get up and talk an hour two, he could not s'op him, but he would not himself say one word except "Aye" upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN—We shall say nothing but "Aye"

too.

Mr. MASON—For one I should certainly say "No."

Mr. CLAYTON—I am afraid that there are divers
others who would say "No."

Mr. WILSON remarked, as much blame had been attached to him for offering his amendment not to strike out but simply to add to the bill, he would re-mind Senators that a motion was made to lay the bil

mind Senators that a motion was made to lay the out on the table before he offered his amendment.

Mr. CLAYTON remarked to Mr. Benjamin, he could see they should not have a unanimous vote. He thought, however, he should try to get the majority of the Senate to repeal those odicus laws. When the olive branch shall taus be tendered to the House, let them, it they dare, refuse to pass the Army bill. He would bring forward such a measure.

Mr. SEWARD challenged all Senators to throw into his face the first sectional or partisan vote he had

Mr. SE WARD challenged all Senators to throw into his face the first sectional or partisan vote he had ever given, either in open or seret session, other than that which involved the principles of the constituency which sent him here. He defied them to show he ever voted against the confirmation of a man because of his being a slaveholder or supporter of Slavery. They would find a clean record. The President, not content to let Congress adjourn after a sension of more than eight months, had assumed the unusual responsibility of reconvening both Houses for the purpose of inducing a reconsideration of the Army bill. A proposition for concession and conciliation was offered by the Senator from Delaware on the one side, while alarms and terrors were taised on the other, intended or expected so to operate as to induce a minority of the Senate and a majority of the House to surreader their independence. The President's proclamation did not affect his jungment nor influence his feelings, and did not move him the breadth of a single hair from the line of duty he thought proper to pursue. He would not say the President was a bad man, but on his own responsibility he held him to be an unjust and tyrandal. responsibility he held him to be an unjust and tyran-nical Magistrate. He found him during the last responsibility he held him to be an unjust and tyrannical Magistrate. He found him during the last
Session employing his civil and military influence to maintain not merely tyrannical
laws but tyrannical usurpation in Kausas, and when
called to account for it ne justified and maintained the
usurpation and despotism. He (Sewaro) knew the
value of order, but at the same time appreciated civil
liberty. Just as soon might it be expected of him to
uphold the Czar of Russia or Louis Napoleon as to
place money or arms in the hands of a magistrate who
maintains usurpation. He ridiculed the idea that
great injury would result from a failure to pass the
Army bill, and mentioned, among other things, that Gen.
Wood had written him that the Indian war was ended,
on the shores of the Pacific. He said that the Senator
from Delaware had informed the Senate that he (Clayton) represented no party, while the Senator from
Louisiana (Benjamin) represented the Democratic
party. Senators were required to sit there to see these
two carry out their interlude, which was suborcinate to and turned the machinery of the principal
plot. It was not his purpose to follow out the analogy
furnished by Shakespeare, but he assigned to Mr.
Clayton the part of Oberon, King of Farryland, and
to Mr. Benjamin the part of his most gifted and honored
Prime Minister. He then defended the course of the
majority of the House.

Mr. DOUGLAS accused Mr. Seward with making
merry over the defeat of the Army bill, though evil
and mischievous consequences would thus resuit. He

Mr. DOUGLAS accessed Mr. Seward with making merry over the defeat of the Army bill, though eve and mischievous consequences would thus result. He was unable to enter into that tone of feeling which made Mr. Seward to exuberent and exuitant. When was unable to enter into that tone of feeling which made Mr. Seward to exuberent and exultant. Whenever an attempt is made to overthrow a Government, whether good or bad, the first thing was to disband the Army as in this case. Directly the telegraph communicated the fact of the defeat of the Army bill, civil war would commence in Kansas, where already buildings had been destroyed, Poet Offices burned, and innocent people shot down in cod blood without the slightest pretense. For weeks and months there had been peace and quiet and order i Kansas. The people were happy in the security which surrounded them, and there would not now be intelligence of bloodshed and mare er if Gen. Lare had not been sent by the Free-Soll party to get up a civil war. No man can dery this, and there is not one of you "Republicans" who does not reloice when the news of a new murder reaches you. You nightly pray that some mun from the North may be mardered, that you may weep over his body, and if a Pro Slavery man is killed it is all right. The death of every Free-Soller makes so much political capital. He believed that every drop of blood shed in Kansas rested on the souls of the political party which is carrying out the plans of civil war to help them in the Presidential election. He said it was merely a pretense that the laws of Kansas were the cause of the troubles. The Presidential

were the cause of the troubles. The Presidential question was the sole cause of their revolutionary movements in that quarter.

Mr. WILSON—Order reigns in Kansas.

Mr. DOUGLAS—All such cant phrases are used for the cause of their revolutionary movements in that quarter.

know that those laws are not the cause of the disturbances. Mr. Douglas then defended the President.

Mr. Clayton's resolution was tabled, when the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. McQUEEN asked, but did not obtain, leave t offer a preamble declaring it manifest that no Army bill can be passed, and concluding with a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on Thurs-

my next at 4 o'clock.
Mr. HOUSTON asked, but did not obtain, leave to Mr. HOUSTON asked, but did not obtain, leave to offer a resolution requiring the Speaker to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring all absentees to the bar of the House, excepting those excused on account of the sickness of themselves or families, and that each absentee be telegraphed to return, they paying their own

expenses.

The House tabled a resolution from the Committee on Printing to print 10,000 copies of the report of the assault by Mr. McMullin upon Mr. Grauger.

Several gentlemen attempted to in roduce bills, but objections were made from both sides of the House; the

expressed reason being a disinclination to proceed with Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, after saying it was evi

ent no business could be transacted, moved that the House adjourn.

Motion disagreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia moved a call of the House. Motion desagreed to by 86 against 99.
Mr. CHAFFEE asked leave to introduce a resolu-Mr. CHAFFEE asked leave to introduce a resolu-tion that, the Senate concurring, so much of the Army bill as is contained between the enacting clause and the one hundred and thirty-seventh line be stricken out, and the residue thereof be declared passed for the specified purposes therein contained, and for no other purpose or purposes whatsoever.

The items nearly provide for the expenses of the

War Department proper, including arsenals, armories, surveys, armament and fortifications, without reference te army operations.

te army eperations.

Messrs. GIDDINGS, PHELPS and others objected.

Mr. Wakeman's resolution, offered yesterday, proposing to make a proper deduction from the pay of members who, by rea on of pairing off, shall decline to act or vote in the House, was tabled.

Mr. WILLIAMS of N Y. offered a resolution pro-

viding for the adjournment of Congress the Sina's concurring, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Adopted, 110 against 76. Mr. WHEELER effered a resolution instructing the Mr. WHEELER effered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill which he proposed—being essentially the same, with the omission of the Kansas Proviso, as that heretofore acted or—for the support of the army. The Committee to have leave to report at any time.

Mr. WHEELER moved the previous question.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio asked Mr. Wheeler to permit bim to offer additional instructions.

Mr. ORR and others objected.

Mr. STANFON raised a point that it was not in order to introduce a second bill, substantially the same as that acted on by the House at the present session, the one being a bar to the other.

Tals was not only accepted but as that bill, and the appropriations were

e one being a bar to the other. This was not only second but a third bill, and the appropriations were by a thousand dollars less than in former bills, which only a thousand dollars less than in former bits, which did not change she principle. The course now at tempted was unheard of in Parliamentary practice.

The SPEAKER said that only one bill had been introduced during the present ression, the other lying over from last. The provise in the present having been emitted made it different in sub tance. In the quinting of the Chart there has been considered was in the present and the control of the Chart there are the reachestors was in

opinion of the Chair, therefore, the resolution was in Mr CAMPBELL of Obio again appealed to Mr. White'er to have his [Campbell's] additional instruc-tions to the Committee read, Mr. WHEELER objected, Mr. WASHRUKNE of Olicole inquired what we also

the effect of refusing to austain the demant of the evicus question?

the demand for the previous question, the tellers re-

Yess 94, Nays 93. The Speaker thereupon voted in the negative, mak ing a tie, in which case the question was lost.

Mr. WASHBURN of Mame saying that he desired It went over under the rule.

Mr. HOUSTON-Does the gentleman propose to ebate the resolution?

Mr. WASHBURN—I do.

Mr. HOUSTON—It is for the purpose of killing the

Mr. WASHBURN-No; for the purpose of amend-

ing it.

Mr. HOUSTON—That is the way to kill it.

Mr. COBB of Georgia, with a view of Mr. COBB of Georgia, with a view of enabling the gertleman from Maine to debate the bill moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Waole on

the State of the Union.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Obio objected, saying they re-

fused to have his instructions read.

Mr. COBB of Georgia remarked that he desired

them to be read.

Mr. VAIL offered Mr. Wheeler's resolution, and

Mr. VAIL offered Mr. Wheeler's resolution, and moved the previous question.

Mr. MATTESON made an ineffectual motion to adjourn, the vote being: Yeas 67, Nays 119.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio raised a question that the resolution could not be received, being substantially the same as Mr. Wheeler's.

The SPEAKER overruled the point.

Mr. BILLINGHURST moved an adjournment.

Mr. WASHBURN of Maine inquired whether

gentleman could take a paper in the custody of the Clerk, and offer it again to the House?

The SPEAKER replied in the negative.

Mr. WASHBURN said it had been done.

Mr. WASHBURN said it had been done.

The SPEAKER. Then it was not competent for the gertleman from New-Jersey to introduce it.

Mr. VAIL rose to offer another resolution, but at this point the morning hour expired and a message was received from the Senate, further insisting on its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the Senate's amendment, striking out the Kansas provisite the Army bill, and asking a Committee of Conference. On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, the House

further insisted on its amendment, and a Committee o Conference was appointed consisting of Messrs. Camp bell of Ohio, Stephens and Sherman. Acjourned tilt to morrow at 10 a. m., in order to af ford ample time to fir ish the business of the session.

## TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA The Illinois En Route for New-York

1.500,000 IN TREASURE.

TWO MORE EXECUTIONS BY THE SAN FRAN-CISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug 26, 1856. The steamship Granada has arrived at the Balize She brings San Francisco dates to the 5th, and Aspin-

wall of the 20th August.

The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall on the latter date for New York, with \$1,500,000 in treasure, 50 passengers, and the California mails of Aug. 5.

Business was dull at San Francisco. The Vigilance Committee was in full force. They had made many additional arrests, and executed tw persons, since the departure of the last steamer.

SECOND DISPATCH. NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856. The Vigilance Committee, on the 29th of July, hung Joseph Hetherington for the murder of De Sardall a few days previously; also a man named

Brace for a murder committed by bim a year ago.

Judge Terry was still kept prisoner by the Committee. Mr. Hopkins, whom he stabled, had re-Several attempts had been made to fire both San

Francisco and Sacramento. The loss by the Sierra Nevada fire is set down at

\$2,000,000. The failure of Meters. Palmer, Cook & Co. to pay the State and City Coupors in New-York had create a feeling of indignation throughout the State, and the State Treasurer was to provide for the speedy pay-

n ent of the overdue interest.

The crops throughout the State were in a satisfac ory condition.

The San Francisco markets were active during the early part of the fortnight, but closed dull. Serious disturbances had occurred in different part

of the State between Americans and fereigners. The San Francisco papers say that three hundred recruits for Walker would leave in the next steamer for Nicaragua.

FROM NICARAGUA. The latest dates from Nicaragua are to the 9th inst., accounts represent the condition of Walker as very precarious.

A large body of troops from San Salvador and Gua'emala were at Leon, under command of Gen.

Cabanano Many desertions are reported among Walker's men

including, it is said, one entire company. A report was current that Walker had revoked the Exequatur of the British Corsul at Leon.

Another attempted revolution in Costa Rica had

been suppressed. cen suppressed.

Col. Salizar has been convicted of treason to Walker's covernment, and shot. Several natives had also been shot for the same cause at Masaya. It is said that certain papers found on the person of Salizar, led to the dismissal of the British Consul at Leon.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, August 27, 1856. The South American State Council met again at cleck this morning. A large amount of busine relative to the Order was dispatched. Reports of Committees, &c., were received. Rechester was selected as the place for holding the State nominating Convention. The Council has nearly completed it

labors, with entire harmony, and will soon adjourn Mr. Luther Caldwell of Rockland County offered : erries of resolutions denouncing the attempts to gag free speech at Washington, and condemning the memhers of Congress who sustained Brooks in his attack on Mr. Samner, deploring the Kausas outrages, and the failure of Congress to effectually interpose; denouncing the Kansas Nebraska bill, the regeal of the Mis-our Compromise, etc. Mr. Sammors, the President. ruled the resolutions out of order. Mr. Caldwell appealed from the decision. The Council voted to ustain the Chair, thus rejecting the resolution. Thereupon a small number of Free-Soil Delegates with drew from the Council. Resolutions ratifying the comination of Fillmore and Donelson were then adopted unanimously, and after appointing a State Central Committee and selecting Troy as the place

or the next cemi annual meet ng. The Council acjourned.

THE ANTI-FILLMORE COUNCIL.

The Free-Soil delegates to the American State Council organized in Caliopean Hall this morning, by electing the Hon. Ambrose Stevens President, and

Dr. Ferguson, Oneida, Secretary. Mr Caldwell made a statement of the proceedings of the Fillmore Council, and read the resolutions which had been rejected in that body. The resolutions rejected by the Fillmore Council, were unani mously adopted with the following additional:

mously sdopted with the following additional:

Resolved, That the State Council how in season in this city is repulsived by this body; that its uncontinuioual and illegal action has freed Americans from all obligation and allegance to iter its decrees, and that this body is the stue. American organization of the State of New-York.

Resolved That the nomin airons of Fillmore and Doneison ba, and are not by repulsived by this body.

Resolved, That John Charles Fremont, the nomines for the Presidency of the American Natural Convention held in the City of New-York. June 12th, standing upon the position of the Binghantion platform as the opposent of Severey extension, be and to hereby adopted as the candidate of True Americans. Attended, That the State Committee be recommended to call a State Nominating Convention, to consist of two Beingstee from each Assembly District, to meet in the City of Synamse September II, at 12 o'clock in. A Committee was a possible of test in relation to the action of the Pillmore decreases to the State Council and their own action, rendered because; thereby.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug 26, 1856.
The Craticston Board of Heal's report two deaths test city by yellow fever on Saturday and Sunday

BORDER-RUFFIAN OUTRAGE-THE QUAK-FRS FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES-THEIR WOMEN SHAMEFULLY THREATENED -A SHAM PEACE-RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR THE FREE-SOIL MEN. special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kamas Territory, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856.

On the 22d the Quaker Mission, on the road from Westport to Lawrence, was attacked by an armed band of Georgians, who plundered the place. taking all the borses they could find, and commiting all manner of wanten outrages upon persons and property. The peaceful inhabitants were shame ully insulted, and their lives put in jeopardy; and threats of an unparalleled grossness were made to seize the helpless Quaker women and carry them off to the Ruffian camp with an object too shocking to coptemplate. The inoffensive people were conpelled to flee for their lives, their property all stelen or destroyed.

By Gov. Shannon's agency, an interchange of priseners was effected a few days since, and the gun - a twelve-pound brass howitzer - captured from the Free-Soil mea of Lawrence in May last. when the hotel and printing office were burned, was given up by the Border Ruffians. This was brought about through the mediation of the United States Dragoons, cooperating with Gov Spannon. and for a while it was even supposed that peace had been concluded. It is said that the Border Ruffians have raised some 2 000 men in Missouri to send into the Territory. The friends of Free Soil have 800 men already, and reënforcements have been sent for, and are expected without delay. Should the Missourians attempt to come here, to burn Lawrence and perhaps repeat the vile outrages perpetrated by the Georgians on the peaceable and industrious Quakers, they will meet with a desperate and deadly reception.

To the Associated Press: ST Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1856. Advices from the Border Counties state that 2,50 nen were ready to enter Kansas on the 23d inst. Four hundred of Gen. Lane's men were on the north

side of the Kenias River for the purpose of intercepting those who may go to the relief of Lecompton. The Lexington Express of the find inst., says that Gen. Smith has gone to Lecompton with a large body

of troops.

Gen. Richardson, in command of a large body of
Territorial militia, had gone to the north-western part of the Territory, to cut off the retreat of Gen. Lane,

should be artempt to escape. St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856. A letter in The Repulican, dated Palermo, Kansas, ed inst., states that the mail carrier, arrived from Le compton and Lawrence, reports Col. Titus at Lawrence, suffering extremely from several bullet wounds, received in the attack on his hours, and that he is not

expected to live.
CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856. Reliable intelligence from Leavenworth state that s our pany of 18 Missourians had attack d Tucker Mission, twenty miles from Kansas City, and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up their horses and leave the Territory. The demand was refused and the Missourians were not strong erough to execute it. Mr. Wedenhall, President of the Mession, has returned to Indiana.

Wis. C. Hops, formerly of Kentucky, was shot and scalped, five miles from Leavenworth, on Wednesday last, by some Missourians from Clay County. He was left dead on the road.

Companies of Missourians were crossing the river at Leavenworth into the Territory on Friday and Satur day last. They were also concentrating at Westport

and Kansas City.
No demonstration had been made against Lawrence at the latest dates.

The following, dated Lawrence, Karses Territory, Aug. 23, has been received hate:

"The Quaker Mission, on the toad from Westport to
this place, was attacked by a band of Georgians yes
terday. They plandered the place, taking all the
torses they could find. They threatened and insulted
the peaceful immates, and said they would take some
women there to their camp. The people of the Mission

had to flee. "Gov. Shannor made a treaty here a few days ago by which there was an interchange of prisoners, and the gut, captured from Lawrence in May last, was the gut captured from Lawrence in May last, was given up. This was done through the medistion of the Dregoons and Shannon, and peace was supposed to be concluded. We heard that Mi-souri had raised some two thousand men to send. In the Territory there are some eight hundred men and reinforcements have been sent for. If the Missourians come here to burn Lawrence there will be a fight.

DISCHARGE OF THE EMPLOYEES AT THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AT SPRING-FIELD BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

FIELD BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

Springfield, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.
The following order was issued from the United
States Armory here this afternoon:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U.S. \( \)
ARMORY, Springfield, Aug. 27, 1856.

To the Foreman and Employees of the United States Armory, Springfield,
GENTLEMEN: I am compelled to communicate to you the purport of a Circular which I have this day received from the Colonel of Ordnance. An extract therefrom is as follows:

Ordnance Office, \( \)

ORDNANCE OFFICE, ? WASHINGTON, August 26, 1856.

Sin: In consequence of the failure of Congress thus far to make appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, and of the uncertainty of such appropriations being made, it becomes necessary to bring the extenditures of the armying appearance. o bring the expenditures at the armories, arsenals an ordnance depots within the available means of th

Department.
You will therefore, on receipt of this, discharge all the workmen and other employees, not holding commissions from the President, whose pay, wages or salarice are taken from the appropriation for the manu-

facture of sins at the National armories.

In compliance with the instructions above written you are severily from this day discharged from the public service. You will permit me, gentlemen, to add that the War Department as a whole, and that branch that the War Department as a whole, and that oracle of it with which we are particularly connected, have, to my personal knowledge, used every honorable effort to arrest the calamity which so summary an arrest of the progress of our operations must entail upon the Government, and to save you individually from the disappointment and loss which must accrue to you and these with whom you are connected.

disappointment and loss which can't accrue to you and those with whom you are connected.

Hoping I at you will do me the justice to behave that I have used my best endeavors to prevent this result, and that I shall deeply sympathize with you in your unexpected loss of engloyment,

I remain, your obself-in servant.

JAMES S. WHITNEY, Saperintentert.

About 200 men were discharged under this order.

The four principal officers and six watcumen are alone retained of the whole force employed.

The rebuilding of the Water Shops Department of the Armory goes on without interruption for the the Armory goes on without interruption present.

The order was unexpected, and creates some excitement among the workmen and citizens.

AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Filmone procession here this afternoon, it is estimated, was a mile long. A great mass meeting was organized on the wharf this evening, also one in Covington and Newport, on the opposite side of the Ohio. Speaking is going on from various stands and a torchight procession will wind up the proceedings.

GERMAN CELEBRATION.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.
The eighth anniversary of the National Tur. ers'
county commerced here yesterday. Several handred
clegates from abroad were in attendance. There was a grand torch-light procession given by shem last night. The exiebration will close on Friday.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Easter, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856,
The man killed by a accident here was a fireman, named Georgs Howe Waterbury, Conn.

John Geary, the accept, is supposed to be fatally nitured. The bridge was constructed of light tumbers in the

necal form with an error on each side, and persons had been employed year-reavin keying it up, and led only partially finished the work whole weight was on a few bars which gave

The weight of the engines was about ninety tune.

The engines had just crossed the bridge on the lower track, and were returning to Phillipsburg on the upper track one pushing the other, when, just as the head one had reached the abuttment on the Jersey side, the scan gave way, carrying the engine and tender into the canal below and leaving the other hanging on the linkers, a third of the way down. The track of the lietydere Road passes at this point on a bridge some thirty feet below, and part of this bridge was carried away.

The accident occurred at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock The accident occurred at 15 minutes past 7 o clock, at the exact time the Poiladelphia train was due at that point, but fortunately it was five minutes behind time. By this accident the cornection of the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Roads is interrupted, and there will be a stoppage of the coal trade to New York until the bridge is repaired, which will require several months. The Morris Canai will also be interrupted for a week or ten days, but the connection of the Belvidere Road on the lower track is not interrupted.

THE KANSAS NATIONAL COMMITTEE. SARATOGA Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1836.
The Kansss National Committee met at the United states Hotel to-day. Gov. Reeder, S. G. Howe, and States Hotel to-day. Gov. several others, were present. After transacting some business of minor importance, it as journed to Albany, on Thursday morning.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SWISSVALE, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856. With many thousands of Mr. Sumner's friends in Western Pennsylvania, I have long resisted the spirit which impels us all to seek his presence and offer tributes of respect; but it has been almost beyond human endurance to read the reports that are constantly circulated about him. His friends have been informing us that "a gentleman of our acquaintance" has visited Mr. Summer and found him so and so. Then 'a celebrated physician of Philadelphia" has said so and so. Next, "a well-known clergyman" of some where has been with him, and thinks thus and so One time he has been convalescent and will be about n a couple of weeks; and next, there is great danger of his intellect being forever extinguished. All this sounded mysteriously, and the enemies of the freedon of Congressional debate have taken advantage of thi mystery to spread the impression that there was som inggling about it-that he was made to appear ill for political effect. A brutal attack upon him in The Hollidaysturg Standard revealed the fact that he was receiving visitors who were far from being friends, and I resolved to go at once and see what it all meant I ourd him at the private residence of Dr. Jackson whom, with his aniable wife, I have for some years claimed as personal friends; and I remained with them two days to find out the secret of the conflicting accounts of his health. The Rev. Mr. Furness of Philadel-

phia is staying with him; he has been his companion a greater part of the time since he left Washington. He consulted Dr. Wistar, of Philadelphia, who gave it as his opinion that there was serious danger of a chronic congestion of the brain, and recommended Cape May. He went there, and returned to Philadelphia nothing better, when Dr. Wistar insisted upon Alleghany Mountain air; and wishing to avoid the publicity of a hotel, he took lodgings at Dr. Jackson's private residence. The Doctor is a Democrat and most accomplished surgeon, and says he thinks there is blood now settled or coppested in the vessels of the membrane which lices the brain pan, but that with plenty of mountain air, generous diet and exercise it will gradually be absorbed, and he be restored to his

For the two days I was there I watched Mr. Sumner closely, bringing to bear upon his case a thirty years' experience of frequent and sometimes long pe riods of nursing the sick, and think there is supple room for the worst apprehensions of his friends. He rides on horseback, over the roughest mountain paths, twelve or fourteen miles a day, and returns with a good appetite for dinner; but a walk of a quarter of mile prostrates him very much. Prior to this injury, he was considered the best pedestrian in Washington and ten or twelve miles was only pleasant exercise to

He has all the impatience of ordinary men in illness. or in the prespect of restraint, and assures everybody that he is doing very well, feels very well, is quit strong, and will surely be able to go to Washington in two weeks. Mr. Burlingame assures me, with tears in his eyes, that this is what he always said. Ever since his injury, he has been going to be quite well in two weeks; but when he rises from his chair he takes hold of the table. His gait, at a first glance, appears that of a man of ninety years of age; but, watching him a while, I felt that it was the very kind of step one takes when creeping through a darkened chamber under the influence of a paroxysm of nervous headache but he says, with a kind of lofty, incredulous scorn that his head does not ache! Sometimes he feels a pressure on the top of his head, and it appears to hurt him when he walks; but he will be ready to go to

Washington in two weeks. It is a remarkable fact, that I never saw a sick ma who was not either going to die in half an hour, or would not be ready to go Washington in two weeks.

Mr. Burlingame came on Friday evening, about six o'clock, in company with a gentleman and lady from Philadelphia. He had not before seen Mr. Sumner since the Brooks challenge, and we all sat together until after eleven o'clock. There was so much to b to d. and said, and explained. Without any personal resemblance, these two appeared together like father and son; but I could give no idea of their interview, even so much of it as the sacredness of private conversation would permit to be made public, in less than a column and Mr. Sumner crowds everything from my thoughts just now. When his friends left, he had no disposition to retire, and when he did, slept but one hour. Next morning his pulse was very rapid, but he took his usual morning ride in company with Mr. Burlingame, the doctor, and the ladies of the party who wished to go. They returned in a great flow of spirits. and after dinner the Senator from Massachusetts was formally expelled from the library, by a vote of the house. He retired, but did not sleep. By a strong effort I denied myself the gratification of spending Sab bath with him, and came home in the night train, feeling very sadly. I tried to induce him to come down to Swissvale, where the air is scarcely less pure, and the scenery finer than on the mountains, and where he would be as nearly out of the world as he could well be, while near a railroad and telegraph; but he thinks he must go in the other direction-the direction of his duties, to Washington, to settle his affairs there, and then to the stump, to labor in the cam paign. For, the issue, the fearful issue! Freedom has no advocate to spare. He is resting now, and wil soen be strong-enjoying idleness, refraining from all intellectual labor, and recruiting so fast. He only reads and writes about ten letters a day, laying his hard every few moments, while absorbed at his desk upon the top of his head, creeping, with his unsteady guit, his hand upon a table or back of a chair, or or the small of his own back, to lie down upon the sofa; and when he feels rested, back to his desk again. Bu he says these are letters which require no intellectua fort. He must write to his friends in Washington to stand fast by their position on the Army bill. Oh ! if he only had a seat in the House now! Every hing de-pends upon the House. He must read THE TRIBUNE and quite a number of other papers, then the dispatches from Kansas. The Free-State settlers, he fears, will be exterminated, and he watches every conflicting account with about that degree of interest which a man out on a plank at sea would feel for a sail in sight. He appears to forget that the civilizahim up to the Alleghary Mountains to take care of Charles Sumper's head; that the ardor with which he throws himself into a political conversation with any visitor is in great part born of a diseased action of the brain, and that by it the words for which the world is waiting have been expended on three drunken men. One of the scars upon his head has still a red, angry appearance, and if his face was turned up at the time of the awault his intended murderer must have been very much above him, for the sours are on the back

part of the top of his; and this red wound must have been it flicted while his head lay with the face downward. It must have required a very forcible blow to open the scalp through the masses of coarse, strong hair with which his bead is crowned. "That head so comely and so wise," in every lineament of which the "white soul" speaks so e equently. One does not easily consent to see it so, that it should be beaton with a bludgeon; but it was one who had "done no violence," and in whose mouth there was no deceit, who was " stricken, smitten for the iniquities of us all;" and if the Son of God was not too precious to be delivered up to the utmost indignities and violence from brutal men, that degenerate nations might be brought to see the beauty of holicess and hideonsness of sin, Charles Summer is not too costly a sacrifice to bring this ration to a serse of the value of her liberties, and the hideoustess of the monster iniquity she has so love

nurtured in her life-blood.

Those mistaken riends of his who would fain see Brooks killed or maimed, would greatly distress him if any such killing or maining were done by their agency. He shudders at the thought that Buringame might have shot him; and appears to feel about as much resentment against him as I should feel toward a tile which had fallen upon my head. I could not discern the slightest symptom of chagrin or mortificatier -ne sease of the dishon or which somany attach to the blow unrevenged. I asked him if he would have defended himself if it had been possible.

"Most certairly," was the prompt reply, "to the best of my ability, and the last extremity."

To Dr. Jackson's suggestion that the same principle which permitted him to defend himself when attacked should induce him to punish the offense, he promptly explained the difference between self-defense and reverge. He appears to have no idea, however remote, of personal camity in the matter; but, if he was only able to deliver one more speech! His brain is throbbing with pert thunderbolts; and if he could only get into the citadel of his foes and hurl them hissing into their faces! Kansas, Kansas and her wrongs, if he could but fight her battles! He does not appear as if he knew how to be afraid, or could learn he tried for a lifetime. There is a lien look about him, and a courage which could not stoop to assault so frail a thirg as a human body. That little piece of delicate mechanism which was a handful of dust yesterday, and may be a handful of dust to-morrow, through the agency of a cled, a worm, or an insect, is not an object for the enmity of any creature whose pulses throb with a consciousness of immortality. Charles Sumner never can seek to strike Preston Brooks or any of his compeers; but that elongation of the snaky serceress who sits at the adamantine gates, those scaly folds which have wrapped themselves around the liberties of our country and the hope of mankin I, and is surely and steadily crushing them out, that long-lived moneter who has fed upon the children of men since the days of Abel-she against whom the armies of Heaven gird on their armor, may look for telling blows from his good right arm, should he get strength to wield his weapons.

That he may soon be able to realize his impatient wish, and throw himself into the front of Freedom's battle, nobody can wish more carnestly than I; bet my hope is very much saddened by seeing him take these cautious steps which appear to fall upon the top of the pedestrian's brain, and to know that only such have been allowed to him for the last three months.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of this Committee was held last night, with a very full attendance.

The report of the Executive Committee was the

principal business attended to. Among the items in principal business attended to. Among the items is that report we select the following:

The Committee have deemed that some action would be proper on the part of the Central Committee with reference to the various clube and organizations which have sprung into existence since the formation of the Central Committee. The Executive Committee are satisfied that those bodies are acting and efficiently advancing the interests and promoting the success of the Republican party, and they believe that an express recognition by the Central Committee of the value of their efforts will serve to enhance that harmony and good feeling which to happily pervades this great Republican movement. The Committee recommend upon this subject the adoption of the following resolutions:

upon this subject the adoption
tions:

Resideed, That the Republican Central Committee recognize
in the Young Men's Fremout and Payon Central Union, the
Fremout and Dayton Central Club, the Young Men's National
Republican Club and the Rocky Mountain Club, and is the
several Ward Clubs of the city, able, sincer and earnest surilisries in maintaining the principles advancing the measures
and promoting the success of the Republican party, and it adding to secure the election of Fremout and Dayton; and while
they encourage us to this course, tender to them on hearty encourage as to the second work.

The following resolution in regard to the noble stand of the Republican Members of Congress, was unani-

of the Republican Members of Congress, was unanimously adopted with hearty applause:

The Executive Committee would further report, that in their judgment the condition of things at present existing in Congress, and the attempt to force the passage of the Anny appropriation bill without the proviso inserted by the House of Representatives, demands an expression of the views of this Committee. For that purpose, and in order to offer to the Republican Members of Congress an encouragement in the patriotic course they have nursued, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution?

Resolved, That the Republicans of the City and County of New-York have witnessed with pride and admiration, the firmness of the Republican members of Congress in their adherence to the provise to the larmy lapprogration bill, and that they regard their course with reference to that provise as eminently part soile the attempt now making by the Federal Administration and its adherents in Corgress to attike out that provise is an attempt to make the military superior to the civil power in our Government by refusing to the Representatives of the people the right to contributional and of the Anny of the nation, and emphatically manifeste the purpose of that Administration to use that army for the purpose of preventing and defeating Freedom and the tables of Freedom in Kannes and the automal Territories, and riseing them at the mercy of the Slave Power; and that whatever may be the result of the pending contest in Congress, the steadaget persevers need of the Republican members in insisting upon the provisor receives, and will receive, the earmest approval and gratitude of the great body of the free men of the country.

It was resolved that the several Ward Arsociations now represented in the Central Committee be re-

now represented in the Central Committee be requested to elect for each Assembly dutrict two Delegates at d two Alternates for the Syracuse Convention.

as follows: The Republicans of the City and County of New-York are requested to assemble in their several Asso-ciations represented in the Republican Central Com-mittee of the City and County of New-York, at the usual places of meeting of such Associations, on the evening of the 8th of September next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the selection of dele-gates to the Republican State Nominating Convention to be held in the City of Syracuse on the 17th Septem-ber next, pursuant to the call of the Republican State Central Committee, and in accordance with the follow-ing regulations:

ing regulations:
The delegates and members of the Convention here.

Central Committee, and in accordance with the following regulations:

The delegates and members of the Convention hereicafter provided for shall, in all cases, be chosen by bailot. No person shall be permitted to vote at the election unless culy entitled to vote by the Constitution or By-laws of the Association of the Ward in which he shall reside, and unless he shall be duly enrolled as a member of such Association.

The election shall be conducted in each Ward in accordance with the rules of the Association of the Ward, and in all cases at least two Tellers or Inspectors shall be appointed by the presiding efficer of the Association, whose duty it shall be to conduct the election, keep a correct list of all persons voting, canvass the votes, and report the result.

The polls shall be open from 8 to 9 o'clock of the evening ramed. Two days' notice of the meeting, specifying the place and hour of the meeting, and the time of opening and closing the polls, shall be published by each Republican Association in at least two rewspapers of the city. In the First and Second Wards, constituting the Ist Assembly District; in the Third and Sixth Wards, constituting the Ild Assembly District; in the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, constituting the IVth Assembly District; and in the Fighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, constituting the XV Ith Assembly District, there shall be elected one delegate and one alternate from each Ward. In all the other Wards, excepting the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second, composing the XV Ith Assembly District, there shall be elected from each Ward. In all the other Wards, the same constituting by itself an Assembly District, there shall be elected from each of the Wards, five delegates to an Assembly District, we delegates and two alternates from the District, which shall meet at Courol's, corner of Third avenue and Sixty second street on the cvening of the toth of September, 1856, at 7 j o'c cok p. m., and which shall elect two delegates and two alternates from the District.

After semi-di

After some discursion upon topics of minor interest, the Committee adjourned.